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JAN 15 2010

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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SACRAMENTO DIVISION

In re) NO. 09-38852-A-7
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AKARDY and ALLA SAMCHUK,)
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Debtors.)
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MEMORANDUM

12 The debtors have filed an ex parte motion to reopen their
13 chapter 7 case for the purpose of amending the schedules in order
14 to list a previously omitted creditor.

15 The petition was filed on September 2, 2009. The notice of
16 the meeting of creditors informed the creditors that this was a
17 "no-asset" case. Accordingly, creditors were instructed to not
18 file proofs of claim.

19 The trustee ultimately filed a report of "no distribution,"
20 meaning that he had located no nonexempt assets that could be
21 liquidated for the benefit of creditors and accordingly no
22 dividend would be paid to them. The trustee's report was
23 approved without objection.

24 Thus, this case was a "no-asset, no-bar-date-case." A
25 creditor holding a claim otherwise dischargeable by the debtors
26 had its claim discharged even though the creditor was not given
27 notice of the bankruptcy because its claim was unscheduled. 11
28 U.S.C. § 727(b); Beezley v. California Land Title Co. (In re

1 Beezley), 994 F.2d 1433 (9th Cir. 1993); White v. Nielsen (In re
2 Nielsen), 383 F.3d 922, 925 (9th Cir. 2004). It is unnecessary
3 to reopen the case and amend the schedules in order to discharge
4 the claim of an omitted creditor.

5 If the omitted creditor's claim could have been excepted
6 from discharge by 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2), (a)(4), or (a)(6), the
7 debtors' failure to schedule the claim when the petition was
8 filed meant that the omitted creditor did not receive notice of
9 the deadline for filing a complaint. See 11 U.S.C. § 523(c);
10 Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4007(b). Therefore, unless the omitted
11 creditor had actual knowledge that the petition had been filed in
12 time to file a timely dischargeability complaint, the failure to
13 initially schedule the claim may mean it is nondischargeable. 11
14 U.S.C. § 523(a)(3)(B). Amending the schedules, however, will
15 have no impact on the issue.

16 In short, merely reopening the case to permit the amendment
17 of the schedules will have no effect whatever. The debtors do
18 not need to amend the schedules. If the claim of the omitted
19 creditor was otherwise dischargeable by a chapter 7 discharge, it
20 was discharged even though the creditor was omitted from the
21 schedules.

22 If the omitted creditor or the debtor wants a declaration
23 that the claim is, or is not, made nondischargeable by section
24 523(a)(3)(B), one of them must file an adversary proceeding. See
25 In re Costa, 172 B.R. 954 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. 1994).

26 In connection with the resolution of any such adversary
27 proceeding, two questions must be determined. Did the omitted
28 creditor have actual notice of the bankruptcy filing in

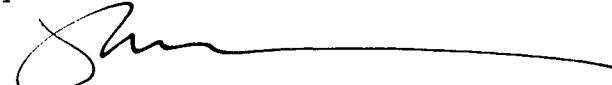
1 sufficient time to file a timely dischargeability complaint? See
 2 Fed.R.Bankr.P. 4007(c). And, if there was no actual notice of
 3 the petition, is its claim otherwise nondischargeable under 11
 4 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2), (a)(4), or (a)(6)?¹ If the omitted creditor
 5 had actual notice, or if its claim is not excepted from discharge
 6 by 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2), (a)(4), or (a)(6), the court will
 7 declare that the omitted claim was discharged.

8 However, whichever declaration is appropriate, it can be
 9 given only in an adversary proceeding.

10 Therefore, the court will permit this case to be reopened.
 11 Because this was a "no-asset, no bar date" case, the unscheduled
 12 claim of the omitted creditor was discharged unless it is made
 13 nondischargeable under sections 523(a)(3)(B). To obtain a
 14 declaration that an omitted claim is or is not made
 15 nondischargeable by section 523(a)(3)(B), the debtors (or the
 16 omitted creditor) must file, serve, and prevail in an adversary
 17 proceeding. The only reason to reopen the case is to permit the
 18 filing of such an adversary proceeding.

19 Dated: 15 Jan 2010

20 By the Court



21 Michael S. McManus
 22 United States Bankruptcy Judge

23

24 ¹ If the omitted creditor is claiming the debts are non-
 25 dischargeable under 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(1), (5), (7)-(15), (16),
 26 (17), the creditor cannot be prejudiced by the omission of its
 27 claim in a "no asset" case. Unlike section 523(a)(2), (4) or (6),
 28 there is no deadline for the filing of such dischargeability
 complaints and nonbankruptcy courts may determine whether the
 debts fall into the exceptions enumerated in section 523(a)(1),
 (5), (7)-(15), (16), (17). 11 U.S.C. § 523(c)(1); Fed.R.Bankr.P.
 4007(c).